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[consumption.) to make the Constitution of the United

consultation,) to make the Constitution of the United States the shield under which slavery is to be protected and perpetuated.

These resolutions are much in advance of the Report. The second, however, is radically defective, in that it does not assert the duty of Congress to abolish the slave trade immediately.

MEETING OF ABOLITIONISTS IN THE MARLBORO' CHAPEL.

There will be a meeting of the abolitionists of Boston and vicinity in the MARLBORO' CHAPEL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of examining and taking some action upon the Reports on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, on sundry petitions respecting distinctions of color, and on the foreign slave trade, now before the Legislature of Massachusetts. Among the persons who are expected to speak on the occasion, are James G. Birney, formerly of Kentucky, John W. Browne, of Lynn, and Wendell Phillips, of Boston. If his engagements will permit, Mr. Stanton will also address the assembly. It is hoped that the spacious Chapel will be thronged; for the occasion will be of one great interest and importance. Members of the Legislature are specially invited to be present.

CONGRESSIONAL INSANITY.

The warspring in Congress is, if possible, more rampant than it is in the Maine Legislature. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 201 to 6, and by the Senate UNANIMOUSLY, authorizing the President to call out, in case of emergency, FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, and placing *ten millions of dollars* at his disposal!! On Saturday, appropriations for military defence were made, amounting to sixteen or eighteen millions of dollars!! Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster were very belligerent. The majority, therefore, seems to be that, the United States and Great Britain will speedily be engaged, like two wild beasts, in fierce and bloody conflict. The consequences must be horrible—commerce, agriculture, commerce destroyed, manufactures crippled, agriculture abridged, the spirit of the pit let loose, blood flowing in torrents, a servile war at the South, and ruin and misery filling the whole country. Ministers of the Prince of Peace! where is your testimony at a crisis like this? "Cry aloud, and spare not!"

COMMUNICATION OF MR. PHELPS.—A FURTHER CORRECTION.—Our readers may be assured that we intend to make short work of this matter. Here are 'words, words, words,' to prove 'what we admitted in our paper of the 22d ult.' that we were mistaken as to the official employment of the individual alluded to by us. This is of no consequence. We *re-affirm* all that we have said respecting him, except on this one point. He is not only one of the Publishing, but also one of the Executive Committee of the Abolitionist. He acknowledges that he has been 'somewhat prominent in getting subscribers for it'—and that his confidence in us is now 'severely shaken'—but denies that he has traduced the Liberator or its editor. He may give such name to his conduct as he chooses. A religious friend told him to his face, that 'a man who would stoop to such means as he had used to injure the Liberator and the reputation of its editor, would not hesitate, in given circumstances, to use a bowie-knife!' Our design in alluding to him was to illustrate our assertion, that much of the zeal which is excited in behalf of the new paper grows out of hostility to the Liberator. As a fresh illustration of this fact of hostility, read this paragraph from the New York Evangelist—the editor of which paper gnashes his teeth upon the doctrine of holiness, and contends for the necessity of living in sin as strenuously as ever a drunkard protested against total abstinence, or a slaveholder against immediate emancipation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONIST.—The determination of Mr. Garrison to connect his visionary and abstract theories of government and religion with the Liberator, has compelled such abolitionists as Amos A. Phelps and others, to feel the necessity of a new paper, which shall be exclusively devoted to the subject of abolition. Mr. Garrison attacks them with his characteristic violence. We hope that the anti-slavery men of Massachusetts will not be so easily intimidated by the institutions of their fathers, and for the fundamental principles of civil and religious society, will rally around the Massachusetts Abolitionist, and give it the credit of a new and powerful moral weapon. We understand, that abolitionists will give their patronage to publications which are as reckless in their sentiments and tendency as the Liberator. Our readers will remember the ground we took upon this subject in the Liberator, and we are glad to see that they perceive that we have no reason to change. The opposition of Mr. Garrison to all organized churches, to the ministerial office, and all regular civil government, will work disaster as far as it is encouraged.

We challenge the editor of the Evangelist to show, by quotations from the eight volumes of the Liberator, the slightest 'opposition to all organized churches,' or 'to the ministerial office,' on our part. As to our opposition 'to all regular civil government' if he means a government which is defended and upheld by swords, guns and bayonets, by a navy and a standing army, and which is thoroughly anti-christian in its spirit and laws, his charge is correct. But if he means a government which is not sustained by any carnal weapons, which is pure and holy, which is not of this world, the officers of which are Peace, its exactors Righteousness, its walls Salvation, and its gates Praise—then, in representing us as opposed to such a 'regular civil government,' he bears false witness against us. But, having made provision for living in sin, he may not at all times be expected to declare the truth.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRIS. All the space left us allows us to say only, that this speech is a masterly refutation of all the fallacies and falsehoods contained in Mr. Clay's transcendently wicked harangue in favor of perpetual slavery. It is bold, uncompromising, straightforward abolition, and will identify its author with all that is permanently great and good in the history of North America. Read it attentively.

Read the Address of the Managers of the State Society, inserted in the last Liberator, and see whether the question at issue (as Mr. Phelps declares) is one of mere courtesy. It involves considerations far higher than any which can spring from a breach of etiquette.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Colonization Colonized," a letter from C. W. Benson, 'Questioning Candidates,' 'A Dream,' 'Some Broad Hints,' and other communications, are on file for an early insertion.

LECTURE BY MRS. PRINCE.

A lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Nancy Prince, on the manners and customs of Russia, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. in Rev. J. C. Beman's church, Cambridge street, commencing at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets 12 1/2 cts. to be had at the shops of J. B. Cullen, Chamber street, J. T. Hilton and L. Hutchinson, Brattle street, Thomas Co. Congress street, and also at the door on the evening of the lecture.

Some drawings of the cities of Cronstadt and Petersburg will be exhibited. Mrs. Prince has resided in the former city about ten years; and consequently will be enabled to give an account of many interesting events which transpired during that time.

NOTICE.

The Annual Sermon in behalf of the 'Samaritan Asylum' for indigent colored children, will be preached in Marlboro' Chapel, on Sunday evening, March 10th, by Rev. Mr. Colver. Meeting to commence at 7 o'clock.

DIED.—In Groton, Feb. 7th, 1839, Miss Rebekah Wheeler, aged 23 years. Her disease was consumption of the lungs. She was an ardent and devoted friend of the slave, and we have reason to believe of the Lord Jesus likewise. The cause of crushed and bleeding humanity was very near her heart. She was as much attached to the Liberator, and to the principles of both moral and religious, which it promulgates.

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In Fall River, on Monday morning, the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, which he bore with patience, fortitude and sweetness of temper, George, the son of Elizabeth, aged five of his age, son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth B. Chase.

Although young in years, he was the devoted friend of the slave, and gave early promise, if his life was spared, of being one of the finest advocates of the rights of the oppressed. His mind was developed much beyond his years, but as is often the case with such children, his body had been delicate from his infancy.

